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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1884.)

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March 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 97

March 10, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 89 83

WEATHER-FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.85.

7607 日七十月

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING.

Suggested Extension of Requisitioning Scheme.

London, March 7.
The Times says that arrangements are being considered to extend the shipping requisitioning scheme, mentioned on March 3, to the services to India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits, China, Japan and the Persian Gulf.

The Times adds that as regards the outward services it would seem that business could be efficiently controlled by three main committees representing respectively (1) the Persian Gulf, Karachi and Bombay; (2) Calcutta, Colombo and Burma; and (3) the Far East. It would probably also be desirable to form committees of management with respect to Homeward loading.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Battlefield Swept by Snow.

London, March 9.
A correspondent at Headquarters, writing on March 8, says that a furious gale is sweeping the battlefield of the Ancre, blinding snow and equals sometimes, making it impossible to see more than a few hundred feet, hampering the aircraft. The troops are working on new lines and the ground has again frozen, facilitating transport. The enemy is most active in improving his front before Bapaume.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

Lively Scenes in the Commons.

London, March 10.
The Nationalists frequently interrupted, questioning the Premier during his Home Rule speech.
Mr. Dillon angrily asserted:—"You are turning your back on Home Rule."
When the Premier was dealing with the Polish parallel, Mr. Dillon interrupted:—"What will you say to the Sinn Feiners?" and Mr. Lloyd George replied:—"I will say to them 'You can have Home Rule for the asking, but we won't put under your heel people who do not want your rule.'"
When the Nationalists left the House they shook their fists in the direction of the Treasury Bench. One shouted out "Hangman Carson."

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S DEATH.

London, March 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Count Zeppelin died at Charlottenburg, from inflammation of the lungs.

FRENCH MOBILISING CIVILIANS.

London, March 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the amended Government Bill for the mobilisation of civilians provides for the voluntary enrolment of both sexes from 17 years to 60 years, with eventual compulsion.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

Mr. Asquith Seeks a Discussion.

London, March 8.
Mr. Asquith has given notice that he will ask for an early opportunity for a discussion of the Dardanelles Report, and also for the publication of the evidence on which it is purported to be founded.

"YARROWDALE" PRISONERS RELEASED.

London, March 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the neutrals from the steamer Yarrowdale, including the Americans, have been released.

THE MESOPOTAMIA PUSH.

Turkey's Bitter Regrets.

London, March 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the newspapers are paying great attention to the rapidity of the advance in Mesopotamia. They predict that it will have a deep effect throughout Western Asia and will probably mean grave trouble for Turkey, who must bitterly regret the handing over of several Divisions of troops to Germany and Bulgaria, when they are urgently needed at home.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE CAMPAIGN.

London, March 7.
It is announced that the campaign for national service volunteers ends on 31st March.

IN THE WEST.

Our Next Problem.

London, March 7.
A correspondent at Headquarters states that driving snow hampered operations on the Ancre yesterday, a thaw at noon badly affecting the roads. The enemy continues his slow retirement, but the strategic puzzle of his movements is still not clear. He is now right back on the line of defence in front of Bapaume. The next problem for the British to discover is whether he intends strongly to defend this line or to retire till he is quite clear of the salient, shortening his front by thirty miles.

French Opinion.

Paris, March 7.
Expert commentators anticipate a fresh enemy attack north of Douaumont, but are confident that his efforts will not counter-balance the British advance on the Ancre, whose remorseless pressure and incessant attacks are responsible for the enemy's unceasing retreating.

Reciprocal Artillery Activity.

London, March 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We advanced slightly on both sides of the Ancre Valley and entered trenches near Biaches, from which we brought back prisoners. The enemy raided our front line south-east of Chaules and southward of Arras. A few British are missing. There has been reciprocal artillery activity at various points on the whole front."

More French Successes.

London, March 9.
A French communique states:—"In the Champagne, after an intense artillery preparation, we carried the greater part of a salient which the enemy occupied on 15th February, between Butte-du-Mesnil and Maisons-de-Champagne. We captured a hundred prisoners.
On the left of the Meuse our artillery fire wrecked German organisations between Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood. In Alsace our batteries caught and dispersed strong enemy detachments south of Cernay."

GERMAN ANXIETY.

Preparing the People for the Crash.

Rotterdam, Tuesday, Jan. 25.
German military critics are becoming remarkably outspoken with regard to the prospects of the near future. Appearances seem to indicate that they have received a few hints to prepare the public for the gigantic struggle in which their armies nearly everywhere will have to bear the brunt of a great combined onslaught by the Allies. Beneath all the bombast can be perceived a feeling of uneasiness, and the main attention is directed to the Western front, where, rightly or wrongly, the German General Staff believe that the Allies are preparing for a great effort in the spring. I learn that recently considerable reinforcements have arrived in the West.

Of all that is now being written by the German critics the most significant is a passage in an article by Major Morant. Contrary to the usual practice of commenting only on purely military affairs, this critic makes an zing and totally unfounded allegations against the Allies' dastardly treatment of German prisoners of war. This all leads up to the significant sentence: "Our troops know what fate threatens them in case they are taken prisoners."

His purpose would appear to be to induce through fear a frame of mind in the German soldiers calculated to make them offer a desperate resistance in the tremendous ordeal which is anticipated.

"With the exception of the Rumanian front," Major Morant writes, "all direct war action is at present in the background. In the West and East, probably also in Macedonia and Italy, preparations are being made and organisation effected for a future general attack. Nowhere is there any

doubt that within a reasonable time a tremendous crash of armies will take place. All the States at war against us have great losses to the book of persons who were entrusted with the organisation of the war. We also in the course of the war have seen new men come to the front.

"From one fact it appears decisively that the moral of the Russian, French, and English armies and their leaders has descended to a pitch which, when the history of it is written, will bring the blush of shame to all their successors—I mean the unworthy treatment of war prisoners. Like a red thread it runs through all the events of the war that our enemies have despised the methods of carrying on the war laid down by international laws by making misuse of their prisoners of war. Our enemies have sinned against those principles fixed by them and by many others in the spirit of humanity. "It is a horrible chapter, their roughness and hate disclosed by their treatment of our soldiers. France forces them to actions directed against their own comrades. England expresses its hate especially against our brave naval officers and men. Whilst we in Germany only with reluctance and of late have decided to take measures of reprisal exclusively to prevent the increase and repetition of our opponents' unheeded cruelties and their brutality increases with the lengthening of the war."

"The whole German nation expects that our army leaders will insist upon it that in some way or other our enemies shall be taught better. Our troops, however, will know what fate threatens them in case they are taken prisoners."

Captain von Salsmann, the military critic of the Vossische Zeitung, in an article entitled "What is Going On," writes:—"

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Money for Iscarot.

New York, March 7.
There is a growing agitation against the eleven obstructionist Senators. A mass meeting in New York, which passed a resolution demanding a coalition cabinet inclusive of Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Root, collected thirty pieces of silver for presentation to Senator Stone.

The President Consults his Lawyers.

Washington, March 7.
President Wilson has consulted legal advisers regarding his power to arm merchantmen.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

London, March 9.
The following casualties are announced:—
Naval—Wounded: Flight Sub-Lieut. Leslie A. Powell. Slightly wounded: Surgeon Frederick G. E. Hill.
Naval Division—Wounded: Captain John S. Marshall (Marines). Previously reported missing, now reported killed: Second Lieut. Cecil R. Burton (Marines).

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 8.
Silver is featureless and the market quiet.

A NATIONALIST MANIFESTO.

London, March 8.
The Nationalists have issued a manifesto to the effect that it is their intention to oppose the Government by all means in their power, but that their attitude towards the war and their allegiance to the cause are not altered.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, March 8.
It is officially announced from Mesopotamia that our pursuing troops met with little opposition. The cavalry after traversing Oteishin, bivouacked at Bawi, which is fourteen miles from the southern outskirts of Baghdad. They made prisoners of 85 and took one gun.

COUNT ZEPPELIN DEAD.

London, March 9.
The death is announced of Count Ferdinand Zeppelin.

mitting as clearly as could be put in words that the German peace proposal was a mere manoeuvre: "Slowly it becomes more apparent," he writes, "that the Rome conference was only the concluding act of a series of negotiations of the highest significance for the future of the war. The German peace action in this connection became for our enemies a very unpleasant blow in the flank which threatened to disturb the dispositions made by their leaders."

"Such actions looked upon as diplomatic flint blows are war and means which in all wars in all times have been made use of. As the history of the Seven Years' War shows, there are remarkable parallels to be found."—Daily News.

THE HUN AND HIS COLONIES.

How Germany Treats the Native Races.

Chinese admirers of Germany and her humane methods would do well to consider the following account, given in the Times of January 23, of the brutality of the Huns towards the natives of East Africa.

The experiences of the twenty-four British missionaries some of them women, who arrived in London, during the week-end from German East Africa, confirm the charge of gross brutality and cruelty brought against the Germans. One of the party, the Rev. Clement O. Andrews, made a statement to a representative of the Times on Saturday. Mr.

Andrews was carrying on missionary work in the Lindi district, which is near the southern border of German East Africa, when war broke out, his sister, Miss Andrews, who has also returned to England, being engaged in similar some word distance away.

Mr. Andrews said he had been told by a Roman Catholic missionary stationed near Tabora, that it was estimated that something like 200,000 natives had been done to death by the Germans. The brutality of the German soldiers towards their native porters was shocking. These porters were overburdened, and when one became exhausted he was shot in cold blood.

When hostilities began the Germans seized all the native clergy and teachers. The native priest was put in chains and compelled to work on the roads, while the clergy and teachers were pressed into service as porters, and many of them died from exhaustion and disease. The treatment of the Indian prisoners of war captured in the early months of the war was most disgraceful. Improper food was provided, and, when large numbers of them fell sick, a callous indifference was shown towards them and the proportion of deaths was an alarming one.

After being taken prisoners Mr. Andrews and his colleagues—a party of six men and six women—had to travel four hundred miles on foot through the forest, and this occupied forty days. At Tabora they were interned with other British, Belgian, and Italian civilians, and in some instances the overcrowding was so great that double-decker beds had to be used. The food was unwholesome and usually insufficient, and during the greater part of the time they were forbidden to purchase food.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

COLD SNAP AT HOME.

London, March 8.
Severe frost is general in Britain. There have been heavy snowfalls in many counties.

GERMAN FEAR IN THE WEST.

Shortening of the Line Favoured.

"The call for peace now comes not merely from the politicians, but from the soldiers. It is an open secret that Hindenburg, who has just made his second visit to the Western front, returned profoundly impressed by the fact that the politicians must endeavour to make peace by hook or by crook. This is not mere gossip. I have the truth directly from a source which, as you know, has always proved accurate in my previous communications."

The "Neutral" contributor in the Times makes this assertion in a remarkable contribution.

The problem that is worrying the German Administration at the present time, he says, is: How can Germany exist until the next harvest?

"In my judgment, the whole question of the ability of Germany 'to hold out' is the question whether the Germans can live on vegetables, together with such supplies of meat, game, freshwater fish, and imported fish as will be available, until the end of August."

"The whole line from Alsace to Ypres is really a nightmare to the German army. Every sort of influence and 'pull' Governmental, social, and financial, is used to prevent the return of particular regiments and particular officers to the Western front, although the authorities hold out such attractions as superior supplies of food, shorter intervals in the trenches, and the amusements at Lille, Ghent, Metz, and other places, which are provided in order to maintain a moral that has not been so broken for more than a century."

"My latest tour has dispelled many lingering illusions about German efficiency."

"I am confident that I am stating facts accurately when I say that responsible Germans are in favour of shortening the line in the West and extending submarine warfare. The German people are not pleased with their Western army, and the Western army is angry with the German people. The Germans are, as regards the Western front, 'fed up,' if, indeed, that expression is strong enough."

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Volunteers for the Front.—Farewell dinner and entertainment.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Monday, March 12.
Bondman Opera Co.—Performance of "Mr. Matheson" at the Theatre Royal.

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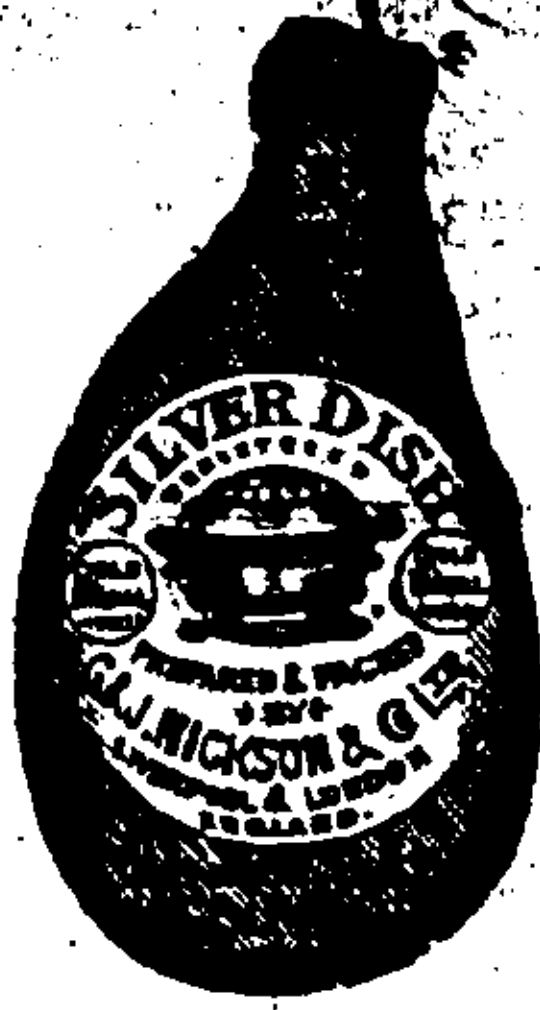
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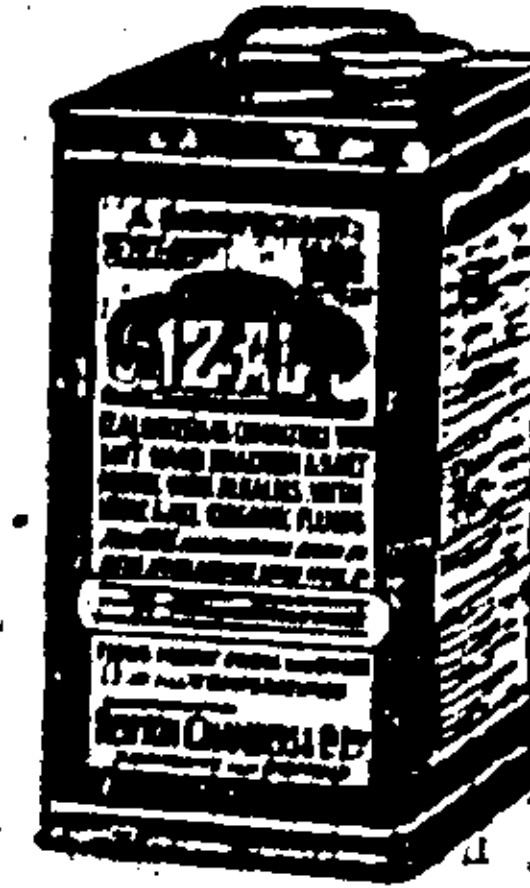
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GENERAL NEWS.

Reduction of Chinese Troops.
On account of the deficit in the
Budget of this year for Yunnan,
the Yunnan there was instructed
to disband the Third Army Divi-
sion of his province, thus leaving
three Divisions for defence pur-
poses. However, the Yunnan is
of opinion that among the troops
of the other three Divisions there
are many unserviceable troops.
Therefore he has decided that the
four Divisions, should be re-
organized, dismissing one-fourth
of their whole number.

Bank of Upper India.

Allahabad, 6th February.—An
application has been filed in
Allahabad High Court by the
Trustees of the Dabature Holders
of the Bank of Upper India for
execution of the trust deed to
evict the Trustees to occur in
the arrangement of the Bank with
the Trust of India, Limited, for
the sale of the whole of the assets
of the Bank, under the scheme
the details of which have already
been published. The Court fixed
the 28th instant for dealing with
the motion.

Military Conference for China.

In response to the Govern-
ment's telegraphic request, de-
legates of the Military Governors
of Hubei, Chekiang, Fengtien,
Chihli and Shantung have now
arrived in Peking to attend the
Central Military Conference. The
Ministry of War has drawn up
thirty bills for discussion at the
coming conference. The follow-
ing matters are included:—The
operation of a conscription
system, the improvement of
military education, and the co-
ordination of the general staff
work of the various provinces.—
Peking Daily News.Varied Career of Former Army
Officer.When George Gleiser, described
as a miner, was found guilty, at
Berk's Assize, of theft from an
hotel, he pleaded with the Judge
to order him to be flogged instead
of sending him to gaol, so that his
wife and children should not
suffer, but he was sentenced to
three months' hard labour. Pri-
soner was stated to have received
various sentences previously, and
to have had an extraordinary
career. He had been a lieutenant
in the British Army and a member
of a well-known H.P., is a
very clever artist, and also a card
sharp.

Bombay Women's War Work.

In a brief preface to the report
on women's war work in Bombay,
Lady Willingdon congratulates
all concerned on an admirable
record for the year ended on
August 20 last, in which the
actual amount of work performed
was even greater than that of the
preceding year. She is convinced
that whatever the women of Bom-
bay can do to mitigate the distress
and suffering of the troops in
the field they will continue to do,
and in more abounding measure.
The report shows, among other
things, that the public subscrip-
tions amounted to nearly £38,000,
as compared with £28,257 in the
previous twelve months. A "War
Sale" which was recently held
realized £40,000.

A Blooming Opium Seizure.

Camille Gravers, a well-dressed
French woman, 25, described as
an artist, was charged, at Bow-
street, with being in the posses-
sion of opium without having a
licence to import it. It was
stated that accused was arrested
on Sunday at her flat in Gordon
Mansions, Hantley-street, W.O.
The opium was found in her bed-
room and dining-room. She
stated that it belonged to her
husband, who left this country in
March, 1916. The opium was in
a raw state and not prepared
for smoking. Evidence was
given that the accused had been
living with a man who was de-
ported last March in connection
with trafficking in opium. The
pipes in which it was found had
not been recently used, but some
weeks since when a detective
called at the flat he had detected
the smell of opium smoking. Ac-
cused was sentenced to fourteen
days' imprisonment.For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wine & Liquor, the best
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917.

THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

While there is positively nothing in the Report of the Dardanelles Commission, now to hand, to show that the expedition to which it relates could have succeeded under any circumstances conceivable, there is much which goes to prove that the whole enterprise was fore-damned. Three main facts stand out from it: (1). Earl Kitchener "did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his General Staff, with the result that he undertook more work than it was possible for one man to do, causing confusion and want of efficiency." (2). There was little or no cohesion among those who had the handling of affairs. (3). The naval chiefs held aloof when they might have spoken.—It should not be difficult to boil down the above statements into one; namely: the controlling power was in the wrong hands from the very beginning.

The late Lord Kitchener was, as everyone knows, a man who brooked little resistance or opposition. He knew himself for a strong man and, while it was impossible for him or for his keenest admirers to over-rate his powers as a general and an organizer, nothing was easier for one of his type than to forget that his physical powers were showing signs of decline. He was, by nature and by habit, a leader of men, and it was no more than natural that, in his stern eagerness for the triumph of his country, he should undertake to do more work than it was altogether wise to attempt at his age. Had he confined himself solely to the military side of things, and had he been backed by an efficient war council made up of experienced soldiers and sailors, matters would have been different, and either the Dardanelles expedition would never have been entered upon or else it would have succeeded. Unhappily he was hampered by having at his side a Minister, who, while exceedingly able in a variety of directions, had no more right to express an opinion on military matters than to command a regiment. Such an association was bound to spell failure, and it certainly was not improved by the addition of a tertium quid: Mr. Winston Churchill, whose qualifications for his post were about equal to those of Mr. Acquith. The silence of Lord Fisher is not pleasant to read of, but it is perfectly easy to understand. It is more than likely that he felt that, since there was danger of his judgment's being overruled by an unpractical and unqualified man, it was better that he should hold his peace. Few people would defend the Admiral for taking such a course, though he would doubtless find many ready to sympathize with him.

There is no difficulty in accepting the Commission's statement that, indirectly, certain good objects were attained. There is no denying that the men sent to the Dardanelles found occupation for an enormous number of enemy troops, and that the operations diverted attention from Russia during the time when she was trying to "find herself." But was the game worth the candle? That is a question which no one can answer, for some while to come. The Dardanelles Report is but a page or two of a vast volume which has yet to be written; one which will tell of noble lives wasted, and of noble efforts thrown away, through the incompetence of the late Government. The side of the matter which concerns us to-day is: Are we profiting by the experience bought by past reverses? Are our rulers laying to heart the lesson taught by the Dardanelles and by Mesopotamia, and resolving to guard against all such future happenings? The turning out of the Acquith Administration was an immense advance towards a happy and speedy ending of the war. Given one more year of power, such an administration would probably have found a deal farther from victory than from defeat. But it has been banished, brighter times are in store, and we are within measurable distance of events which will serve to take the taste of past misadventures and blunders out of our mouths.

Count Zeppelin.

Had the European War not arisen, the death of Count Zeppelin, reported by Reuters, would have been more universally mourned than will be the case now. As it is, his name will go down in history as a pioneer in one branch of aeronautics, though it will for ever be associated with some of the foulest deeds of "warfare" standing to the account of German militarism. As a matter of general interest it may be recalled that Count Zeppelin was a prominent military leader long before he took a practical interest in aviation. He served in the American War of Secession, as well as in the Franco-German War of 1870. It was just exactly a score of years ago that he first began to occupy himself in the construction of the first airship or dirigible balloon of the rigid type, and three years later he made his first ascent in one of these machines. We all know what a chapter of disasters followed for a number of his improved successors, but Count Zeppelin never wearied in his work of developing this type of aircraft, and it can at least be said that he was in the main responsible for the pitch of perfection to which it has since been brought. Four years before the war broke out he had so far improved the craft that he was able to initiate a passenger air service in Germany.

A Military Failure.

But those days have gone by, and we have lived to see the Zeppelin employed for other and more diabolical purposes: with the full approval of its inventor, too, for the deceased Count was a close friend of the Kaiser, a man of the extremist military school, and one who many times during this war gloried in the baby-killing exploits of those murderous monsters which bore his name. An instrument that might well have served mankind in peace was turned to terrible account in the raiding of undefended towns and in the murder of innocent civilians, and the blood of many a babe rests on the heads of those hired assassins of the Kaiser who carried out the raids, as well as on that, indirectly, of the man who now himself lies dead. In the evolution of aircraft the invention of the Zeppelin was a distinct step forward, and as a weapon of warfare it certainly instituted something approaching a reign of terror in the early days of the war. But in this latter respect it has had its day. Allied skill and genius have been more than a match for German devilry; that is why to-day we hear so little of Zeppelin raids in England or in France. So far as Germany is concerned, the employment of these machines in the war has been by no means worth the candle. Huge sums of money must have been spent on their construction, and many that ventured out of Germany have never returned again. Apart from the actual losses, too, the amount of damage of real military significance which the Zeppelins have accomplished is infinitesimal. Certainly it has not been a factor which has had the minutest effect on war as a whole.

Germany and India.

One of Germany's many disappointments in connection with the early stages of the war was that the Komagata Maru affair, which immediately preceded the declaration, proved to be little more than a storm in a teacup; for the alleged unrest among the Indians was one of the many determining factors in her readiness to begin the war. Since then, as we all know, she has lost no opportunity of bringing about disturbances in India. These attempts have failed, first because of the hopeless clumsiness of all Hun tactics, and secondly because India has strong objections to abandoning her loyalty to the Empire. Now and then one comes across a case like that mentioned by Reuters yesterday wherein the credulity of a few foolish persons has been exploited by German plotters, but our friend the Kaiser is beginning to learn that the first to condemn any suspicion of disloyalty in India are the bulk of the Indians themselves.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN LOOKING AT OURSELVES WE CALL IT FIRMNESS. WHEN LOOKING AT OTHERS WE CALL IT STUBBORNNESS.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4 1/2d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 54th anniversary of the death of General Outram.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital: Absalom, \$1.

Capt. Champkin's Appointment. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain Cyril Champkin to be Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from March 15, 1917.

Public Vaccinators. The Gazette contains the names of 21 members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and of three medical students of the University of Hongkong who have been appointed Public Vaccinators.

Acting Consul for Portugal. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Mr. Eduardo Valerio Maria Ricci de Sousa as Acting Consul for Portugal in Hongkong.

To Mariners. The Harbour Master of Hongkong notifies that the Kap Sing Island light has recently been under repair. It has been timed and now runs as follows:—Duration of light, 1 second; eclipse, 1 second; light, 1 second; eclipse, 7 seconds; 2 flashes every 10 seconds.

The Yaumati Affray. We understand that the Indian constable who was shot by a robber at Yaumati on Thursday is, though not out of danger, progressing as favourably as can be expected. He has under gone an operation, for which there is every hope of success.

February Weather. The average mean temperature for the month of February in Hongkong was 59.4, the highest point reached being 74.2, on the 28th, and the lowest, 45.7, on the 9th. There were 134.5 hours of sunshine, while the rainfall was only 0.405-inch. The average humidity was 72.

Ordinances Approved. His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—An Ordinance to amend the Trustees Ordinance, 1901. An Ordinance to make provision in connection with the present war with respect to Bills of Exchange payable outside the Colony.

Patent Protected. It is notified that, on the application of the Standard Oil Company of New York, His Excellency the Governor has granted to the said Company provisional protection for a period of nine months from March 1, 1917, for an invention for improvements in candlesticks, pending the grant of Letters Patent.

Cemetery Closed. It is notified that under Section 92 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered that the Kai Lung Wan Extension Cemetery situated at Kai Lung Wan in the Island of Hongkong shall be closed from and after the ninth day of March, 1917.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.

Tenders are being invited for a steelwork platform in the lower yard, Victoria Gaol. The work consists of the construction of roof trusses, stanchions, and compound girders in the erection of a covered platform.

Tenders are also asked for the making up and supply of the undermentioned summer clothing for the use of the Police Department:—24 suits cotton drill, for Inspectors, &c.; 800 suits drabette, for Europeans and Indians; 600 suits drabette, for Chinese; 700 pairs of shoes, for Chinese; 450 pairs of stockings, for Chinese; 450 pairs of garters, for Chinese; 100 bamboo hats.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 10, 1892.)

The Dollar. March 10.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2 1/2."

Discontent in Germany. March 7.—"The German police have made an important seizure of papers criticising the Emperor's speech at Brandenburg, causing serious discontent."

Temperance Sermons. March 7.—"It gives us great pleasure to note that our estimable evening contemporary has gone in for temperance sermons. What's your particular brand of unadulterated Scotch, friend Brownie?"

Fantasia. March 7.—"Of course, it was a mere invention—a 'cooked' illustration to strengthen an argument; but we got there just the same." The subjoined paragraph was published in the Telegraph on the 4th instant.—"The managers of the fantasia den in Ah Chang Lane, to which a correspondent referred in our issue of the 27th inst., are now doing a tip-top business in a Lower Lascar Row crib. Terms: Cash a dollar a bit. Drinks free to losers. 'Buck money' ad lib! And yesterday Inspector Stanton dropped in at No. 29, Lower Lascar Row, just at church time, and finding a swarm of Chinese indulging in fantasia instead of 'jass' pidgin, he annexed 19 of them, who were marshalled before Mr. A. G. Wise at the Magistrate's this morning and promptly fined \$10 each. Thus we have aided the authorities in augmenting the revenue to the extent of one hundred and ninety shillings of silver—not a bad haul in these hard-up days. But what about our little commission?"

Biting. March 8.—"The China Mail's prize snoot-poop seriously admits that he was once a boy and 'enjoyed the supreme moment of receiving a school prize and making an awkward bow at the reception of the gift.' This information must be of paramount interest to the 'one reader'."

A Characteristic Comment. March 8.—"For a first-class exhibition of combined senility and general imbecility as regards simple questions of ordinary exchange business commend us to the discussion that took place yesterday at a meeting of the Finance Committee in re the inextinguishable Military imposition. We don't publish a report of the proceedings, out of sheer pity for the misguided youths who have been 'running' the finances of this Colony for some considerable time past, to the serious detriment of the ratepayers. Another exposure of official incompetency so soon after the disastrous Opium Farm fiasco (of which more anon) would probably lead to serious consequences, and we really sympathise with these inexperienced persons who, by the shortcomings of the Service, have been foisted into positions and responsibilities for which they have not the slightest aptitude."

"The Same Old Game." March 9.—"A correspondent writes:—'The same old game. The Service first, the public good secondary consideration. A round peg in a square hole—a sailor, Postmaster-General of Hongkong. If the Assistant Postmaster was not capable of managing the business, was there no one else in the Public Service capable of adequately filling the place without going to the Harbour Department? After the New Governor's speech about the loan I hoped better things of him; but it now looks to have been a cheap bid for popularity, as nothing is more certain than the refusal of the Secretary of State to allow the Colony to contract any further loan under existing circumstances.'"

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 15, issued yesterday by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail. On duty from the morning of Sunday the 11th March to the morning of Sunday the 18th March. "A" Coy H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer, Lieut. A. M. Thornhill. Next for the duty, H.K.V.C.

Parades. Saturday, 10th instant:—The parade ordered for Saturday the 10th inst. is cancelled by order of the General Officer Commanding. Monday, 12th instant:—Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lee, Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 13th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Wednesday, 14th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lee, Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. "D" Coy at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 15th instant:—Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section: "B" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Opl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 16th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Opl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Field Practices. Field Practices will take place in the neighbourhood of Kowloon City Range on the following dates:—Sunday, the 18th inst. "A" Coy; Sunday, the 1st April, "B" Coy. Orders as to time of parades and instructions will be issued later. All members whether exempted or not are required to fire these practices.

Strength. Pte. G. E. Weston having joined is allotted Corp's No. 646 and posted to Coy. "A" Platoon No. II Section 8.

No. 478 Pte. D. W. Craddock is permitted to resign.

No. 89 Pte. J. H. Mead is transferred to the Mounted Section.

No. 52 Pte. E. M. Hazeland is transferred from Coy. "A" Platoon No. II Section 8 to Coy. "D."

DEUTSCHLAND UNTER ALLES.

Oh vere und oh vere iss mine Deutchland gone, Oh vere und oh vere can he be? Mit his oil cut short and his voyage cut long, Oh vere de Bremen iss he? He schrum und he dived, he would carry and fetch, Und he always kom to his tea, But he don't been seen for a very long stretch, Und I wonder vof's happened to be? M. H. T.—in the Globe.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

If by mischance Sir Douglas Haig should find it necessary next year to organise a spring campaign, says the Daily News, he will probably find very handy the quarter of a million men which the new scheme calling up at once the boys of 18 will provide. That is probably a low estimate for taking half the number of births in 1898—the year in which the men were born—as 459,000 (it was, in fact, slightly higher than this) and knocking off the odd 150,000 for deaths, unfitness, emigration, and so on, there are 500,000 men to be spread over the 52 weeks. A new Army of at least a quarter of a million men of 19—for this number does not include the men born in Scotland—should be a satisfactory reserve for any General to have up his sleeve a year hence.

If it would be folly, says the same journal, to attach great importance to the movement reported to be spreading in Bavaria to depose the Kaiser and to place upon the throne a member of the Royal House of Wittelsbach. But though the cloud on the German horizon be not yet as big as a man's hand, it would be a mistake to disregard it altogether. Bavaria had a great part in the welding together of the Empire, and the late King Ludwig was the author of the proposal to invite King William to assume the Imperial title. On the other hand, Bavaria was the spokesman of the South German States in their insistence upon the retention of their independent rights, and has continued to be the home of a particularism which has from time to time caused anxiety at Potsdam. The Wittelsbachs have not behind them the same unenviable tradition as the Hohenzollerns, but whether they would be a great improvement upon them is open to question. Next to the Prussian monarch and the lesser Willie, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is perhaps as offensively mallyphist as any Hohenzollern of them all.

"I have just heard an artillery yarn told to illustrate the marvelous accuracy of the French gunners," says the "Londoner" in the Evening Standard. "A French aeroplane reconnaissance disclosed to the eagle eye of the observer a couple of battalions of infantry lying in reserve two miles behind the German lines. The observer duly communicated his discovery, and the artillery promptly put up a curtain fire in rear and on both flanks of the enemy, then gradually shortened the range so that the surprised Huns were forced to advance. 'Thus escorted,' the entire body covered the two miles with their hands up, and were duly made prisoners!"

An applicant before a Tribunal who claimed that he really was, or ought to be deemed, over age, as well as virtually unfit, nervously (widdled a dilapidated card in his fingers. "What does that say?" he was asked. After examining it at various angles and from all possible perspectives, he blurted out, "It says I'm a B.O. man." "Oh, no—not as old as all that," retorted the chairman, unsympathetically.

We appreciate too little the great magnitude of the French colonial possessions. French Indo-China alone has an area of over a quarter of a million square miles and a population of over seventeen millions, of which about 25,000 are Europeans, excluding military. In face of heavy difficulties the French have effected great improvements, trade has been organised, and in some parts (Lancashire will be interested to know) cotton-growing is extending. And in recent years the rubber industry has been developed, more particularly in Annam and in Cochinchina. The French colonial possessions altogether (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area of about four million square miles, with a population of well over forty millions.

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MOJI and Kobe.....	Tolomi Maru Capt. Kamada	(MONDAY, 12th Mar. T. 8,000
	Toyora Maru Capt. Shimidzu	(SATURDAY, 10th Mar. T. 8,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama....	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa	(THURS. 15th Mar. at 11 a.m. T. 21,000
	Hirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser	(FRI. 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m. T. 16,000
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama....	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	(FRI. 16th Mar., at 10 a.m. T. 9,600

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th Mar. at noon.
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijaroem		15th Mar.	22nd Mar.	SHANGHAI
Tijipanas		23rd Mar.		
Tijiwong		32nd Mar.	28th Mar.	KOBE

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 13th March, at 11 a.m.
Haitan...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 16th March, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Tues., 13th Mar. at d'light.
KOBE & Moji.....	Suisang	Wed., 14th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Loksang	Thur., 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN.....	Chipsang	Fri., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Mar. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Taksang	Tues., 20th Mar. at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Application for Leave to Use German Patents.

London Jan. 16.—A packing ring for the piston rods of engines, to prevent the escape of steam, was the subject of application in the Patents Court to-day. The applicants said they were fulfilling special contracts for the Admiralty. Messrs. Snowdon, Son and Co., Ltd., of West Ferry-road, Millwall, London, E., applied for licence to use the German patent 24,411, of 1907, in the name of Huhn for a hollow packing ring for shafting boxes. The packing ring is filled with graphite, and made of soft metal, having closing pieces at the free end to prevent the escape of the contents. There is a flattening of the ring so that the transmission of pressure from the outside takes place evenly over the whole pressure surface of the solid closing piece. The edges, which lie on the inner side of the ring, are flattened so that when the rings are laid one on the other in the stuffing box, spaces are formed round the piston rod between the rings. Mr. J. E. Wilson, controller of the British Huhn Metallic Packing Co., Ltd., watched the proceedings. It was explained that the applicants before the war had entered into an agreement with the British Huhn Metallic Packing Co., Ltd., a company formed by Mr. Huhn, a German subject in this country. He granted an agency in this country with respect to metallic packing, and this agreement with the British Huhn Co. gave the applicants the sole selling rights for twelve years. The agreement was, first, between Huhn and the British Huhn Metallic Co., under which Huhn granted to that company the rights of manufacture, and the factory was at Messrs. Snowdon, Son and Co.'s premises. In July of this year the British Huhn Metallic Packing Co. was wound up and a controller placed in charge. The applicants were now negotiating for the purchase from the controller of the whole of the assets of the British Huhn Co. Evidence was given by Mr. Huhn Robert Westall, one of the directors of Messrs. Snowdon, Son and Co., and of the British Huhn Metallic Packing Co., who said the capital of the applicant firm was 50,000 ordinary shares, 20,000 debenture, and 15,000 preference, of which 3,000 were issued. The relation with the British Huhn Co. was that the applicants provided the men, and the whole wages and material were charged monthly to the Huhn Co., and the Huhn Co. sold to the applicants. The court's decision will be promulgated in due course.

More Ships for British Marine.

A Japanese shipbuilding concern, which over a year ago decided to build a large number of stock boats on speculation, has, I hear, writes the London correspondent of the "Daily Dispatch," just sold seventeen of them to British shipowners for delivery during the next six months. These vessels have a deadweight carrying capacity of 159,000 tons, and the transaction, which is said to be a record one of the kind, involves an expenditure of nearly £6,660,000. This works out at the high price of about £43 per ton. Before the war the ships could, I learn, have been built for £6 per ton, but the difference does not represent a clear profit to the firm at Kobe, where the steamers are now being completed. Steel plates cannot be obtained in this country (the usual Japanese market) in consequence of the needs of the munition factories, although prior to the outbreak of hostilities they were delivered in Japan at an inclusive charge of £5 a ton. For the American article the Japanese shipbuilders have to pay £33 a ton, including freight, which accounts for the enormous increase in the cost of construction. The new Japanese ships—and there are others to follow—will naturally be a valuable addition to our ocean transport facilities, but great efforts with this object in view are also being made in other directions. Apart from the acceleration of new mercantile work by the Shipping Controller and the Advisory Committee, the negotiations now in progress with the South American Governments for the temporary acquisition of the German steamers lying at their ports will, if successful, place about 600,000 tons at our disposal. In addition, it is estimated that the chartering of Greek vessels should at least result in the employment of another 500,000 tons in the Allied interests.

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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 11th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Honam.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,408. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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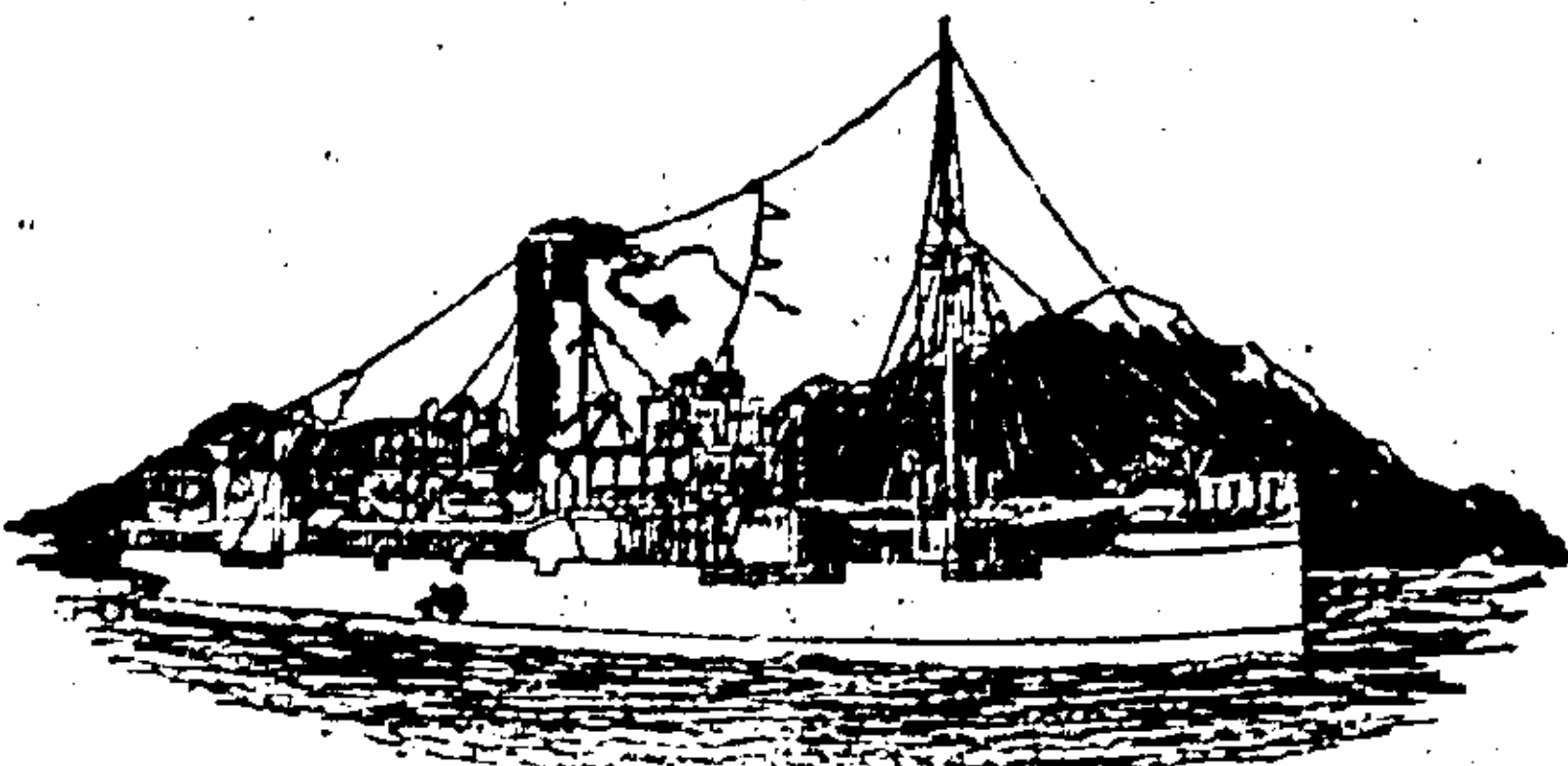
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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. S. Co. Steamer ECUADOR from San Francisco, arrived at Yokohama on the 3th inst., one day ahead of schedule time and left for Hongkong via Kobe, Shanghai and Manila on the 6th inst.

The s.s. CHINA arrived at San Francisco on March 10, 1917, and will sail from this port approximately on April 15, omitting scheduled call at Kobe and Honolulu.

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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	15, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintan	J. C. J. L.	13, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. E.	14, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Peasanger	P. M. S. S.	21, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	18, Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	K. K.	2, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Shikibang	J. C. J. L.	3, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	K. K.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	P. R. K.	28, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. E.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	14, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	21, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Teany M.	K. K.	23, May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	6, June.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow/Bangkok	Chengtu	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	Y. K.	12, Mar.
Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	13, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	13, Mar.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	13, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Kobe and Moji	Suisang	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	15, Mar.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	16, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	17, Mar.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	18, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirauo M.	N. Y. K.	18, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	18, Mar.
Kobe	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	18, Mar.

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Bellie R E	Kale F H
Bischoff F D	Knoderer Dr A T
Baxter Mr & Mrs	King C
E J	Karanga N B
Baxter Master	Knight Mr & Mrs
Bitting S T	F L
Birbeck R J	Leiris Mr & Mrs J J
Barker W L L	Lauritsen Mr and
Barnes J H	Mrs C
Bain H Murray	Longfield S
Bellie Mr E R	Little Mr & Mrs O
Berwick Mr & Mrs	Morgan Dr C P
Bartlett R M	Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Bevan R H	Mellis G
Bartow Mr & Mrs	Macdonald Major D
J H	Meredith J
Brown A A	McInnes Mr & Mrs
Beckingsale L	Marshall F B
Beat Mrs A L	Morgan Dr C P
Coppleman W E	MacGregor E
Clarke W E	Melrose Mr & Mrs
Croucher N	J G
Courtney J D	McCaum C
Courtney G L	McNicol L D
Cox F W	Moller E
Crenshaw Mrs L O	Morton Mr & Mrs J
Dowley W A	Morton Mr & Mrs S
Davenport W B	Manning J F
Duffy Miss M E	Mills E W
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	Nicolson J S
Dewar Capt J	Parsons Mr & Mrs J
Durston Mr & Mrs	Parker Mr & Mrs
E F G	P F G
Eastman Mr & Mrs	Potter Archdeacon
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Edoell Mr & Mrs H P	Miss J A
Esra Miss F	Ray E H
Eera Isaac	Reay Miss F A
Elliot Miss R	Ritcher D
Fulter D A	Ross J F Van
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Kone Mrs S	Sangster Capt & Mrs
Kilb e Mr & Mrs	Tam W
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Loader Mr & Mrs	Venable Dr & Mrs
Logge Mrs Wm Geo	W H
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Donaldson E A	Page H E
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1916.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Bing Boys are Here."

No better proof of the popularity of the long-expected Bandman Company could be afforded than the fact that, last night, before the rise of the curtain, every seat in the Theatre Royal was filled, while a large number of people were standing. The piece was "The Bing Boys" and, while it had all the shortcomings of a typical revue—silly gags, a generous seasoning of vulgarity and an exasperating lack of coherence or point—it had much to recommend it in the way of pretty dances, catchy melodies, attractive scenery and a general air of brightness. And it pleased Hongkong.

One was glad to see Miss Marjorie Manners back again, albeit last night's show provided her with but little scope for her powers as vocalist and actress. Nevertheless she made a very definite hit in the chorus song "Hullo Hongkong," as well as in the duet with Mr. Leyland Hodgson, "The Kiss Trot." Miss Addie Leigh is new to Bandmans but by no means new to Hongkong. Many of our readers will remember that, some few years ago, she achieved a well-deserved popularity at the Victoria Theatre, as a singer of sentimental songs. Since those days she has come to her own and has proved herself a most useful all-round artist. Her performance last night was as good as it could be, whether as the "slavery" with aristocratic ambitions, as the flamboyant and festive Fochs of Valparaiso, as the popular actress, or as the duchess; and her duet with Mr. Fred Winn—"If You Were the Only Boy"—was one of the best features of the evening. Miss Gracie Rosalyn, always a favourite here, was responsible for some delightful dancing.

Among the men folk, Mr. Compton Coutts (who was welcomed by his many old friends with a spontaneous burst of applause) was quite his usual self, and made all that there was to be made out of a variety of small parts which were hardly suited to a man of his ability. Mr. Fred Winn, like Miss Leigh, is another Bandman recruit well known here, for he made a great success with "The Grotesques" a year or so ago. Last night the bulk of the work fell to him, and, if some of that work was slightly overdone, it must be conceded that he was wonderfully funny and wonderfully clever—notwithstanding we prefer the Mr. Winn of "The Grotesques" to him of "The Bing Boys." Mr. Billy Rex is another new man; his performance as the second Bing Boy was exceedingly good throughout, and we shall look forward with pleasure to seeing him in other roles. Mr. Leyland Hodgson long ago made himself a favourite in the Colony, and last night he was as popular as ever, his duet with Mr. Kellaway—"Dixieland"—being enormously appreciated. Special attention ought to be drawn to some beautifully-rendered quartettes by these two gentlemen, Miss Elaine Rosalyn, and another of the new acquisitions—Mr. Louis Owen, who possesses a distinctly good tenor voice. One was especially glad to see such a splendid house last night, in view of the Company's sporting readiness to alter its programme in order to amuse, this evening, the Hongkong men who are going to the front; and we feel sure that the Colony will show its appreciation of the artists' patriotism by turning up in big numbers on Monday night, when "Mr. Manhattan," a big London success, will be staged.

A Recent Wedding.

The wedding recently took place, at Shanghai, of Mr. B. G. Yang, son of Mr. Yang Wing, ex-Minister to Washington and Spain, and Miss Elsie Obar, of Honolulu. The bridegroom was formerly Director of the Arsenal at Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Yang are at present on a holiday in Hongkong and are staying at the King Edward Hotel.

WAR COMFORTS.

Gifts from a Chinese Working Party.

Our readers will be interested to know that a Chinese ladies' working party for the purpose of supplying comforts to be sent to invalided soldiers in England, has been formed in Hongkong under the secretaryship of Miss Rose Quinn. It meets every Wednesday, and the work is taken up with the greatest enthusiasm. It has just sent the following articles to the City Hall, to be forwarded home, the first four lots having been made from material contributed by the members themselves, and the remainder from material obtained from the City Hall through Mrs. Stubb:—100 pillows, 130 pillowcases, 50 pairs of slippers, 150 yards of bandage material, 600 bandages (rolls), 12 suits of pyjamas, 4 bed jackets, 3 knitted scarfs.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Reservoir Contents on March 1.

The water return just issued shows that the contents of reservoirs in the City and Hill District Waterworks Level on March 1 totalled 253.20 million gallons, compared with 478.36 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during February was 58.37 million gallons (12.7 gallons per head per day) against 18 gallons 122.62 million gallons (or 16 gallons per head per day) in 1916. A supply was given by street fountains only during February in both years, except that for four days in 1916 a constant supply was given on account of Chinese New Year.

The water stored in the Kowloon reservoir on March 1 this year totalled 216.58 million gallons, as against 260 million gallons in 1916. The consumption during February was 31.05 million gallons (11.1 gallons per head per day), as compared with 25.98 million gallons (or 9.1 gallons per head per day) last year.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Orchestra.
The orchestra will play at Government House on the evening of Monday, March 19.
The following practices (6 p.m.) are ordered:—
Monday, March 12.
Thursday, March 15.
The Band Practice ordered for Wednesday, March 14, is hereby cancelled.

Commendation.
P. C. 27 Wong Shiu Poon is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his zeal in effecting the arrest of a man who had committed larceny from the person in Queen's Road Central on March 4, 1917.

Company Parades Central Station, 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, March 13.—No. 2 Company.
Thursday, March 15.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies and Ambulance Platoon.

Friday, March 16.—No. 1 Company.
Uniform, caps with covers, but no rifles. Armlets and Standing Order Books will be examined on these parades.

Exemption to be granted by undersigned only.

Headquarters' Club.
Staff-Sergeant Accountant Bales and Chief Inspector Chinchen have offered to undertake respectively the duties of Treasurer and Financial Secretary. They are accordingly appointed. All future orders for goods, labour, &c., must be made known to the Financial Secretary before being placed for execution.

Leave.
P.O. 680 Fyle is granted leave for the purpose of proceeding to the front.

Joined.
No. 2 Platoon.—P.O. 470 Ritobell and P.O. 315 J. Mahomed.

A BELGIAN SLAVE RAID.

Eye-Witness's Account.

A trustworthy witness of some of the slave raids which took place in a small town of an agricultural province of Belgium gives the following description of what he saw on one occasion. More than 25,000 men have already been deported from this province, which has suffered very severely during the invasion. In several villages all the men who were spared during the horrors of the early days of the war have now been taken away.

In X—all the men were obliged to present themselves in the seminary, where they were examined by some German officers. I had my watch in my hand. The examinations lasted on an average exactly 10 seconds for each man. All the young ones had to go, without any distinction whatever, so had the skilled workmen, whatever their age. I saw very old men taken in this way.

The anxiety of the families cannot be described. From the time when the call was received everything has been done to try to comfort, if possible, the deported in their exile. The women have worked all night in order to prepare some clothes; they have spent their last reserve of money to buy some linen, a pair of boots, and a few provisions. During the long procession of the men, lasting from 7 o'clock in the morning till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, they have gathered in the market place awaiting the sentence which will take from them husband or son. They cry, moan, and protest.

In order to keep the women away from the buildings where the examination takes place and to conduct those to be deported to the station, some Uhlans have been especially called back from the front. The men of the Land-sturm cannot be trusted for such cruel work. They took decision, and some of them, worn down by long absence from their homes, have grown soft-hearted and are ready to pity these people among whom they have lived. They seem to understand that, whatever happens, their Germany, the Germany of their small homes, is ruined. I even heard some of them encouraging the Belgians in their resistance and advising them not to sign an engagement to work for Germany.

No such meekness can be feared from the Uhlans. I have seen them at work, and they proved to be the worthy companions of those whose mission it was at the beginning of the war to spread terror among the Flemish and Walloon peasantry. They are in line before the seminary where the human cattle are sorted, and, revolver in hand, they face the women. Even after all we have heard about German atrocities the scene which occurred there seems scarcely believable, and if I had not seen it with my own eyes I should certainly have my doubts.

Listen to this, for instance. An old woman 75 years of age was pushing through the crowd in order to see if her son, her husband, or her grandson were among those taken away. A Land-sturm belonging to the garrison, who knew her, took her gently by the shoulder in order to keep her back. As the old woman went on wailing and tried to free herself a Uhlans came near her, a big young fellow, and deliberately, with all his strength, thrust his fist in the old woman's face. All the surrounding women burst out crying and protesting, but several Uhlans joined their comrades and began to beat the crowd with the butts of their rifles. The boom of the guns of Verdun could be heard during the whole scene.

When the Germans heard of the Kaiser's peace offer they lit large fires in the village to celebrate the occasion. And the Belgians? These are the words of a mother, talking of her son who is fighting on the Yser: "If he is not to come back to me victorious, I should prefer that he should never come back."—Times.

Stolen Sweets.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing nine pounds of sugar from Messrs. Jardine's sugar refinery. He was sent to goal for three months.

LOST ILLUSIONS.

The End of Free Trade.

Mr. John Hodge, the Minister for Labour, speaking at Rotherham, said that for a great many years Labour had been asking for a Labour Ministry, but now, he regretted to say, in one instance, he had been turned down by his own Labour colleagues. Labour people had been asking for Labour men on Government Committees. He invited one of the Federation of Trade Unions to nominate a representative for a Committee and they had refused. That was not playing the game.

Proceeding, Mr. Hodge said that when peace came he meant to have the machinery ready. He had mapped out a policy which would more than double the number of Labour exchanges. Another thing which would be done was that each man would at least get a month's furlough and the separation allowance would be continued to his wife. The country had been divided into eight divisions for labour exchanges and it was hoped and believed that demobilisation would go with a swing.

The British Workers' National League, under whose auspices they were meeting, had been brought into being because a few people of pro-German sympathies who described themselves as Socialists were making it believed in France that they represented Socialist and trade union opinion in this country. He saw that the secretary of a certain section of that body had sent a letter to President Wilson on the subject of peace. The statements contained in that document were utterly untrue. The great volume of trade union opinion was that a premature or inconclusive peace would be a greater disaster than the war itself. We must fight this war to a finish for the benefit of posterity, no matter how great the sacrifices.

I am one of those silly people (Mr. Hodge continued) who went to Germany on a peace mission in 1910 and 1912. There was great talk of war. You know that the Kaiser was then rattling the scabbard and jangling the sword and acting the part of a swashbuckler. Everybody was uneasy and it was thought desirable that we should send a peace mission to Germany. I almost think when I look back on those peace missions that we were an awful set of—you can supply the word yourselves. (Laughter.) I have heard Mr. Appleton say that at one of the International Federation of Trades Unions there was the discussion of a resolution on a general strike for the purpose of preventing war. One of the Germans said outside the conference, "Oh, Mr. Appleton, you English want a general strike against war because you are afraid. We have got an Army. We have got the organisation. We are in advance of you industrially and you think this is an easy way of beating Germany." What silly fools we have all been. The German Socialists could have prevented the war, but they were imbued with the same ideas as the Kaiser.

I hope we realise the meaning of all this peace guff. The Germans are suffering from sore feet now. (Cheers.) If Germans had been wise and had simply carried on their industrial war we should have been played out in the next 20 years. Before the war, like the silly beggars we were, we thought Free Trade meant the prevention of war; that so long as we had the "open door" Germany would never risk the loss of her trade by indulging in war. We wanted cheap commodities; but I think the war has dropped the scales from our eyes. Once we were blind, now we see. Three million tons of steel were coming into this country from Germany. I am going to have no more German steel in this country. When every furnace in her is occupied, then I might let a bit in. How silly we were in the past to have an open door as against a closed door. I think we want to give them fit-for-future. It used to be said that no trade union leader believed in a policy of that kind. We cannot say that today.

TRADE OPENINGS.

American Firms Seeking Agencies.

From the American Consulate General, Hongkong, comes Trade Inquiry List No. 67. This shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—

General Representation.—The Springer Brokerage Company of 24 California Street, San Francisco, Cal., seeks a Hongkong correspondent and is prepared particularly to handle peanuts, walnuts, rice, and spices for import and in the export line offers itself as especially fitted to export chemicals, grocery products, and all similar goods.

Old Newspapers.—Messrs. Atterbury Brothers, Inc., of 145 Nassau Street, New York City, seeks an outlet for a supply of overworn newspapers in sales and all similar goods and for paper mill supplies. The company invites correspondence.

Electrical Instruments and Appliances.—The Weston Electrical Instrument Company of Waverly Park, Newark, N.J., seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of its line of electrical measuring instruments and also machines for electrical experiments in schools and colleges. The company invites correspondence.

Apples.—The Northwestern Fruit Exchange, of Seattle, Wash., seeks a wider market for boxed apples than that heretofore had by the fruit producers of the Northern Pacific coast and invites correspondence.

Soda Fountains.—The Henry G. Loeber Company, of 151 East 128th Street, New York City, offers a line of soda water fountains and similar equipment for confectioners and caterers or druggists' shops and invites correspondence.

Paints and Oils.—The A. J. Alsdorf Corporation, of 53-54 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., offers a line of paints and oils for the Hongkong market and invites correspondence.

Old Newspapers.—Messrs. Oscar Gumbinsky and Bros., of Kalamazoo, Mich., offer a line of overworn and old newspapers to the Hongkong market and invite correspondence.

Steel Products.—The American Steel Export Company, of Woolworth Building, New York City, seeks a Hongkong agent for the sale of its line of steel products and invites correspondence.

THE R.H.K. GOLF CLUB.

Ladies' Championship.

The main event of the ladies' year, the Ladies' Championship, proved a triumph for Mrs. Mariel, who defeated Mrs. Milner-Jones after a tie over 18 holes—by 4 and 3.

Mrs. Mariel is a worthy winner of the title of lady champion, her chances from the first being fancied.

Mrs. Milner-Jones is to be congratulated on her strong showing, especially on her splendid fight over the first 18 holes when, though four down and seven to go, she managed, by dint of good golf, to square the match.

The Woodhouse Cup, in a victory for Mrs. Beavis and Miss Hastings, who defeated Miss M. Rodgers and Miss Robertson in the final. The winners were 2 down with 3 to go, with the help of a stroke at the 14th hole and one at the 15th, they took the remaining holes from their opponents, thereby proving successful by 1 up.

Australia is a protected country, and the standard of living there is the highest in the world. So-called Tariff Reform does not mean the lowering of the standard of life as some people seem to assume. If I only get the whole-hearted support of capital and labour there is little doubt as to the great success that we will achieve. (Cheers.)

SOLDIER SETTLERS.

Successful Scheme in New Zealand.

It has taken some time for the British public to realise that one of the most important things we are to learn by this war is the settlement of the soldier who comes back maimed or constitutionally wrecked, either on the land or in some business where he may earn a livelihood and cease to be a burden to the State. New Zealand, always courageous in experimenting new legislation, has evolved a scheme whereby returned soldiers may become owners of small holdings. So successful has this scheme been that in August, 1915, the first men returned to the Dominion were on their sections dairy farming and supplying milk to the local factories. There is no doubt about their success, nor, indeed, is there any doubt about the success of the whole scheme. The land settlement scheme in New Zealand is peculiarly adapted to the taking up of small holdings by these returned men.

When a block of suitable land has been surveyed and subdivided it is allocated by ballot to applicants. Preference in all these ballots is now given to representatives of soldiers at the front or in camp. If successful, these relatives or representatives work the land until the return of the soldiers. The New Zealand Government has set apart 400,000 acres of Crown land and has purchased approximately 100,000 acres for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The purchased land was bought at from £3 to £30 per acre.

Any soldier who desires a section acquaints the Land Department and states which branch of farming he wishes to take up. It may be sheep farming, dairy farming, fruit growing, agriculture, or he may require a suburban section on which to start a poultry farm. The Department then tries to meet his request. If there is a vacant section he gets it, but if several applicants come forward it is ballotted for. The unsuccessful applicant waits until the next ballot, perhaps in a week or a month's time.

New Zealand is divided into districts controlled by Land Boards, and these Land Boards see each applicant personally and weigh his qualifications. If he is without sufficient capital, but the Board think he is energetic and industrious, they are empowered to lend him up to £500. This money is to be repaid in building a cottage, for stock, sub-division, and fencing. He is expected to pay interest on this sum at 5 per cent, but he is not pressed for the rental or the interest until he has settled down. It is expected that 5,000 soldier settlers will be placed in small holdings of their own.

Needless to say, this preferential treatment is for New Zealand born soldiers. It does not matter in what force they have served, whether in the Imperial Army or the forces of the other Dominions. At the same time men with capital will be welcomed, and there will be land enough for many thousands more. If it is found that men are going out from England and more land is wanted, the Government will acquire it.

Another difficulty facing the New Zealand Government, but not common to it, is the disposal of the discharged soldiers who do not wish to go on to the land. This also has been well dealt with. The men are all met personally and interviewed on board the troopships by which they return. The physical condition of the soldiers at the time of his discharge is, of course, a factor of great importance in determining the class of employment he is capable of taking up. A report as to his condition on arrival in New Zealand is supplied by the medical authorities, who examine him before disembarkation. A complete record of the man's physical condition at different stages is kept by the Defence and Pensions Department, and is found of great assistance in deciding his employment.

To meet the case of soldiers who have had no previous experience in farming arrangements have been made with the Department of Agriculture to undertake the training of a limited number of men at the various State farms, in general farming, dairying, fruit farming, poultry raising, bee culture, and any other branch with which these institutions deal. Of the men who have been placed in employment a considerable number have gone into Government service. Employers are earnestly appealed to and asked that they should in all cases where it is possible give preference to discharged soldiers. After ten months of war the number of men dealt with by the Department was 4,375, and of this number those placed in employment, returned to military duties, or their old employment, amounted to 2,000.

OUR FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Vital Need.

A Globe correspondent writes:—The vital need of the moment in our Imperial organisation is a Foreign Office fully alive to its grave and pressing duties. It is second in importance only to the direction of our military and naval powers. Victory will be bought cheaply or dearly according to the degree of aid which policy can bring to strategy. Policy must become the handmaid of strategy for the term of the war, only resuming its premier place upon its conclusion. Judged from the scientific standpoint, our Foreign Office has not been conspicuous as a success. Take Greece, for example; our entire plan of operations in the Balkans has been rendered null and void by the Greek factor, a semi-hostile Power in a position to inflict grave military disaster by closing in on our rear while we engaged the Bulgar-German forces on our front. This disturbing factor must be eliminated forthwith. Too long have we dithered. Again, greater results may be achieved by driving a wedge into that Austro-Prussian alliance which, so far, Allied policy has tended to strengthen rather than weaken. If we can isolate Germany strategically and politically by letting Austria down lightly, we ought to do so. An Austria won over to peace would destroy the whole fabric of German "Welt-politik." This is no time for "philosophic doubt," or dilettantism, but for action, and again action; and, above all, a vigorous "constructive" foreign policy.

Why, again, should policy not lend valuable aid to our Navy. In the earlier phase of the war our Foreign Office "hamstrung" the Navy for its adherence to the enemy-made "Declaration of London." It might make amends for this terrible failure by adopting the suggestion (already put forward by the writer) of threatening Germany with a new "Navigation Act" debarring her shipping from touching at our ports after the war unless she forthwith abandoned her system of submarine piracy. Until the Foreign Office has pressed this diplomatic lever our Navy will be unfairly handicapped by dealing with a menace which might be dissipated by a strong policy. This brief letter does no more than touch the fringe of the possibilities open to a "live" Foreign Minister at the present time. Our Foreign Office must emancipate itself from the old, bad traditions, and fall into line with the new moving spirit of the times. Britain is a democracy, and expects vigour, initiative, and enterprise in all the great departments of State which exist to serve it.

Australian Air Squadron's Fund.
Mrs. C. H. Macintyre, executrix of the late Donald Macintyre, Kynoga Station, Maxwellbrook, N. S. W., has presented, through her attorney, Mr. T. F. Knox, of Sydney, £2,700 for a battleplane to the Imperial Government, to be inscribed, "New South Wales, No. 11, the Macintyre Kynoga Estate Battleplane." The New South Wales Government has subsidised this gift by the presentation of "New South Wales, No. 12, Government Duplicating the Macintyre Kynoga Estate Battleplane."

ment of Agriculture to undertake the training of a limited number of men at the various State farms, in general farming, dairying, fruit farming, poultry raising, bee culture, and any other branch with which these institutions deal. Of the men who have been placed in employment a considerable number have gone into Government service. Employers are earnestly appealed to and asked that they should in all cases where it is possible give preference to discharged soldiers. After ten months of war the number of men dealt with by the Department was 4,375, and of this number those placed in employment, returned to military duties, or their old employment, amounted to 2,000.

THE WAR BY LAND AND AIR AND SEA.

BY THE RIGHT HON. WINSTON SPENCER
CHURCHILL.

[The following article from the pen of Mr. Winston Churchill appeared in a recent issue of the New York Outlook.]

During the whole year that is past Great Britain has continued to enjoy all the fruits of naval supremacy. We have fed and supplied ourselves in this island with all that was needed to maintain the life of the people and the war-making energies of the state. We have transported our armies by water wherever we chose. We have maintained and supplied them continuously overseas in the highest state of efficiency. We have carried on an active export trade. We have guarded ourselves, our dominions, and our allies from all forms of overseas attack. We have prevented the enemy from carrying on any overseas trade, either export, or import, except through neutral countries, and even through this channel, which is closed not by naval power but by diplomatic action, the volume has been substantially reduced.

The battle of Jutland has shown that the enemy cannot face a decisive battle at sea, even when he is challenged in close proximity to his own bases and his protected waters. The superior power of the British line of battle has been proved to be unassailable. Our confidence in this respect rests no longer on convincing arguments and calculations, but on ascertained facts. Meanwhile the superiority of the Grand Fleet has been growing actually and relatively in all essentials.

It cannot be too strongly realised nor too frequently repeated that the foregoing facts constitute the foundation of our whole existence and power to wage the war to a victorious conclusion. Those who suppose that it is open to the Grand Fleet to better this situation by taking more aggressive action at the present stage are ignorant of the physical conditions of modern naval war. They are also singularly unmindful of the teachings of naval history. Even in Nelson's time the most he could do until the enemy put to sea voluntarily was to blockade him in his ports. Under present conditions we achieve this blockade almost as effectively from a distant strategic base, and, in addition, we exert a control over the oceans never dreamed of in the old wars, even after the most dazzling victories. The man who would jeopardise these primary advantages by which alone we live and have our being is a maniac.

But it does not follow from this that we should rest content with these supreme services as the sole outcome of our vast and varied naval power. It is clear that by itself the naval blockade, however stringent, will not effect the ruin of Germany within any period which we can at present foresee. It must never be forgotten that the paramount services of the navy make an enormous demand upon our strictly limited national resources. The battle of Jutland has shown that the Germans had no surprises in store for us; that a great action fought to sea followed in the main a conventional course. The data should now have been obtained to enable us to measure, with more precision and certainty than was possible before, the margins of superiority necessary to assure to the Grand Fleet unquestionable supremacy. After that point has been reached the mere piling up of additional superiority in the absence of any new method by which that superiority can be turned to effect, or any new advantages which it can gain for us, becomes an unwholly employment of our resources. If we were to accept the present role of the navy—great as it is—as the last word that sea power has to speak, it is

clear that the proportion of national energy devoted to it, after safety has once been achieved, would have to be regulated in relation to other needs, both military and industrial.

Is there, then, no means by which the navy, without endangering the supreme advantages it has already secured for us and our allies, can aid more actively in the general cause? We should not too readily take "No" for an answer. An aggressive spirit is the soul of successful war. The feeling is widespread that the enterprise and audacity of our seamen have not been accorded the outlet and scope which they require. This feeling would be mischievous if it led to vague demands that the Grand Fleet should abandon the sure and sound strategic policy it has hitherto followed. It would be wholly beneficial if it led to the encouragement of a naval offensive which did not compromise the vital elements of our strength.

The menace of submarine attack on merchant ships, which in its first form had been effectually crushed by the measures taken by the Admiralty in the spring of 1915, has lately been resuscitated upon a more formidable scale. Here, too, we must recognise the impossibility of resting even for a day upon our arms. There must be a continual flood of new ideas, new experience, new energy to cope with the ever-varying forms and ever-increasing magnitude of the German attacks.

Our security against being undone by submarine attack on commerce requires a twofold process—first, the harrying and destruction of German submarines by all the methods which naval ingenuity and craft can devise; and, secondly, and scarcely less important, the systematised multiplication of our own merchant shipping.

Whereas at the outset of the war it was right to concentrate our shipbuilding activities upon the accelerated completion of dreadnoughts required for the line of battle at the expense of merchant construction, a contrary tendency has been operating for a long time. It ought to be possible, in a very short time, to multiply merchant ships of a simple standardised pattern and properly armed against the gun attack of submarines.

What of the air? The foundations of the Royal Flying Corps were well and truly laid before the war. By exertions which claim, through they have not always received, recognition of their countrymen, General Seely, Sir David Henderson, and Colonel Sykes had gathered together, in the teeth of difficulty and discouragement, an organisation animated by a lofty spirit, a body of knowledge and experience, and a band of daring pilots with their machines. Out of this everything has been developed, and to-day the Air Service of the British army is not regarded as inferior to that of any of our allies, and has established an undoubted ascendancy over the enemy.

Here is one of the great decisive factors of the war, a definite step towards real victory. Air superiority has had its fluctuations on the western front. We have been up and down, and now we are up again. Every exertion must be made to maintain this invaluable ascendancy. It will not long pass without new challenge; but past and present experience justifies a confident hope that the position we have gained to-day in military aeronautics will only be improved by a more intense competition.

Since Lord French became responsible for home defence against Zeppelin raids we have witnessed a very great improvement in the organisation of all protective measures. The large supplies of guns which were

ordered in the early months of the war when the Admiralty first became responsible have all now come to hand, and many others have been added to them. But it is the "hornet" and not the gun which must ever be regarded as the fatal destroyer of Zeppelins and the final deterrent upon their activities. Every month since the beginning of the war the qualities of aeroplanes and the skill and experience of their pilots have been progressively improving. Even in the early days the presence in this country of the aeroplanes of the naval wing was alone sufficient to deter Zeppelins from coming except in the darkness of long and moonless nights. But now the "hornet," ever stronger on the wing, have learned to fly by night, to find their prey and sting it to death.

The German armistice is far larger and more powerful than they have even been. The number of divisions which Germany maintains in contact with her enemies has risen by nearly thirty in the last few months, and will probably be still further increased before the spring. They certainly cannot number now much less than two hundred and twenty-five. The reserves of man power which she has available will undoubtedly permit her to maintain these immense forces in continuous activity throughout the coming year, even if the 1918 and 1919 classes of recruits, each six hundred thousand strong, are not thrown in, as thrown in the struggle ends. The mortal peril of Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria, and their extreme need, force these countries to yield themselves unresistingly to the martial domination of Prussia. Poland may supply additional resources. Everything will be controlled by "Main Headquarters." German authority and German thoroughness will regulate minutely the war energies of her struggling allies. German commanders will lead their armies, German plans will govern their actions. This centralised, uniform, all-embracing war direction will not become less competent as the conflict swells towards its fateful culmination.

This prodigious military effort will be supported by the greatest manifestations of submarine activity at sea and by strenuous attempts to regain aerial supremacy. Side by side with it will be launched an insidious propaganda of peace. A cloud of fair-seeming words and sentiments will be spread between the Germany which now stands desperately at bay, and the dark and bloody records of Belgian and Serbian atrocities, and the long years of arrogant and malignant preparation for aggressive war. Every agency, whether of fear or lassitude or humanitarianism, will be invoked to stand between the Hun and retribution. High prices, cruel losses, uninspiring leadership, will be counted on to produce their effects upon the war-making resolution of Great Britain and her allies. The German hope is that if the frontiers can be unshakably maintained for another year a peace can be obtained which will relieve Germany from the consequences of the hideous catastrophe in which she has plunged the world, and leave her free to scheme and prepare a decisive stroke in another generation. Unless Germany is beaten in a manner which leaves no room for doubt or dispute, unless she is convinced by the terrible logic of events that the glory of her people can never be achieved by violent means, unless her war-making capacity after the war is sensibly diminished, a renewal of the conflict, after an uneasy malevolent truce, seems unavoidable.

It is not generally realised that an inconclusive peace is more dangerous to Great Britain than to any of her great allies, Russia, France, Italy, who depend for life and safety upon the ability of arms to defend their frontiers. The mobilisation of great armies and their alignment on the frontiers require a definite and accurately calculable number of days. At least a fortnight must elapse between the issue of the fatal order "General Mobilisation" and any decisive shock of battle. In that fortnight the main strength of the warring agencies can be arrayed for their defence. The salient fact of this war is the

great power of the defensive once the armies have taken up the long line of entrenched positions. If the great war ends in an inconclusive peace with consequent danger of the renewal of the war, the frontiers will certainly be entrenched under the most perfect systems that can be devised and defended by every resource of wire, machine gun, and artillery. Therefore it seems that Continental nations, vulnerable only across land frontiers, will be sure of having, first, full warning of an attack, and, secondly, a very effective means of defence. Surprise will have no terrors for them. Their anxieties will be profound and continued, but into those anxieties there will not enter that horrible feeling that at any moment, without warning or cause or even pretext, they may be suddenly struck down.

Great Britain, on the other hand, will depend for her security not upon land frontiers and fortified armies, but, as heretofore, upon sea power and the constant readiness of her fleet. No problem is more harassing than that which was presented to the Admiralty in the years before the war, of always, while living at peace in a peaceful world, being ready at a moment's notice for supreme attack. Modern fleets require no mobilisation. Every vessel is a half-contained unit. All the effective vessels are always fully manned. Naval war begins simply by an order to attack. No protecting curtain of two weeks' delay, no national convulsion such as is involved in the general mobilisation of an army, stands between us and the supreme challenge of war.

We have escaped this great peril once. After a hundred years of naval peace, in spite of men's minds being largely concentrated on party politics at home, in spite of the widespread sentiment against war preparation, in spite of the unexpecting, easy-going character of our national life, when the hour came—although "Wolf!" had been called so often for no reason—the fleet was ready. Before an ultimatum was launched, before a shot was fired, every ship was at its station, every seaman at his post. Can we ever count with certainty upon the renewal of that merciful deliverance? Britain's hour of greatest peril is before the declaration of war.

Two circumstances should make us pause. First, in August, 1914, Germany desperately desired to keep England neutral. Her declarations of war were timed with regard to military, not naval, considerations, and the surprise attack on England played no part in her far-reaching plans. Can we be sure that next time the fatal moment will not be fixed exclusively for us and that a surprise attack out of profound peace by treachery will not be our sole warning that the great struggle has recommenced? Secondly, do not the conditions of aerial warfare and submarine attack enable a treacherous surprise to be executed with a deadline never possible before? Suddenly from the blue water torpedoes leap towards our squadrons engaged in the routine cruises and exercises of peace; or through the darkness of the night the bombs of attacking aircraft on a scale never yet practised crash down upon the dockyards, the magazines, the oil-stores, the arsenals by which our navy lives.

No, we must finish this business now. Now is the time, and now is the only time. The means can be found if the will is not lacking. Whatever the cost, we must drive remorselessly on until we reach a victory so decisive that it carries with it as its first consequent the liberation of the German people from the vile system of which they have made themselves the slaves, and thus called into being a new Prussia in a new Europe.

But for this purpose we shall require to employ to its full every resource, not merely of this island, but of the British Empire as a whole. New demands must be made upon the manhood of the nation; women must come forward in many hundreds of thousands to liberate men from the munition factories; unnecessary industries must be suspended; food prices must be controlled so as to secure to the nation at war the power to purchase the rationed necessities for their physical sustenance at prices within their reach.

RATTAN FURNITURE.

Some Particulars of a Hongkong Industry.

Numerous officials of the Philippine government, as well as private individuals resident in these islands have realized for some time that the amount of rattan taken from Philippine forests and the amount and value of both the raw and the prepared material exported are much lower than they should be. The construction of rattan furniture in this country is also comparatively restricted, for outside of Manila the types of rattan furniture which are made are such as will, in the main, satisfy local demands only. The San Miguel chair is an example of the type here alluded to.

The Chinese residents in Manila who are familiar with this line of work form a small, closed corporation, as it were, and have made little or no effort to diffuse a widespread knowledge of the industry. The fact that the economic possibilities of this forest product are at present largely going to waste, led to the assignment of two employees of the Philippine government for the purpose of making a brief study of this industry as carried on at Hongkong, with a view to the gathering of facts and information which might be of value in their bearing on the situation here. The writer was one of those assigned. The actual time spent on the investigation amounted to less than 12 days.

It is generally admitted that a condition of apathy and indifference with respect to the economic advancement of their country exists among tropical peoples; it is also true that in the past Filipinos have not been assured of the rewards of their labour, as they are now. If Philippine rattans are not of the very best, as is intimated later on in this article, there is, nevertheless, abundant evidence to show that there is a good and steady market outside of these islands for the raw material provided it is prepared and classified, and to show that the making of rattan furniture for export can be profitably conducted on a large scale when the matter of freight rates to the United States and other countries is satisfactorily arranged.

Styles and fashions are common to all articles intended for personal use and for use in the home; and from year to year, buyers who visit Hongkong have made new patterns in rattan furniture. A considerable number of examples of chairs and tables of very attractive design and workmanship, such as are not usually observed in the Philippines, was seen in shop and storehouse. The attempt to "snap" some of these pieces of furniture, as well as to take pictures of men, women and children preparing the material, met with fair success; and a few of the best photographs taken are reproduced in connection with this article.

While much of the information here given is of general interest, two facts stand out very clearly in their relation to this industry as carried on in the public schools as well as outside: First, that proper methods of washing the stems and of classifying both stems and peel should replace the hit-and-miss practice of indiscriminate assorting in bundles now common in the Philippines; and secondly, the value of proper bleaching cannot be ignored. Teachers who really wish to make a success of this branch of industrial work will find the means to make effective the aids herein suggested, in order to secure the necessary improvement in these details.

Warehouses and furniture factories (shops) are to be found in various parts of the city, especially in the Wanchai district. The Chinese manager of the Oriental Rattan and Sea Grass Furniture Company was most accommodating, not only accompanying me on various occasions to different shops and warehouses, but showing himself very willing in the matter of furnishing data and other relevant information on the rattan industry. The warehouses of some large importers were visited, for the purpose of inspecting the manner of preparing and sorting the rattan for use. Also, the style and make-up of rattan furniture in many shops were carefully noted.

The following facts and conclusions may, it is thought, be accepted in consequence of the data and information obtained on this trip:

The rattan imported from British North Borneo (Sarawak—see—Kuala) brings the best prices on the Hongkong market. Java rattan and that from Penang and Annam (Saigon) are handled by importers. Practically all the raw material received at Hongkong comes direct from Singapore, the dealers there making consignments to their Hongkong agents. When shipments arrive at the latter port, the agent distributes samples of the raw rattan to prospective buyers, the supply being auctioned off to the highest bidders. A very small amount of Philippine rattan reaches the Hongkong market, though all the Chinese dealers and importers I met displayed a great deal of interest in the subject and were anxious to obtain samples.

Relatively, only a small amount of the raw rattan imported through Hongkong is actually sorted, cleaned, graded and prepared there, the greater part of this work being done at a village some miles beyond Canton, where this phase of the industry has become thoroughly established and where labour is cheaper than at Hongkong.

So far as is known, the two processes noted hereinafter are not practiced in the Philippine Islands; or, if so, to a very limited extent: The washing of the entire stems with sand and water and a piece of loose coir (sufficient to fill the hand), to remove the dirt and the many adhering particles of vegetable matter from the exterior of the stems, the bleaching of the stems, or of the peel, with sulphur fumes. Both of these processes are regarded by the Chinese as very important. After observing the effect consequent upon such treatment of the material, it is clear that no satisfactory classification based upon the colour (and this is the most important) can be made except after the processes mentioned or after some similar means, have been employed.

All rattan used must be thoroughly seasoned (dried) before any of the following operations are carried on: Paring off the nodules, or bases of leaf spathes. This work is done by girls and women with knives fashioned like old files sharpened on one long edge. With one hand the edge of the knife is placed longitudinally against the nodule, the knife is twisted in one direction and the piece of rattan in the opposite direction. Diameter and external colour form the basis for sorting the rattan into grades. Stems 1.5 cm. or less in diameter are used for the making of "peel" and "core;" rattan suitable for framework and of a diameter of 1.5 cm. or more reaches Hongkong in long bundles, undoubled, for this specific purpose.

After the paring and sorting, the rattan is immersed in a vat containing water and sand; some of the latter is taken up in a handful of wet coconut husk, which, when rubbed vigorously lengthwise over the surface, removes all adhering dirt and foreign substances, bringing out the real colour of the skin. After this process, the rattan which is found to be of sufficiently good quality is subjected directly to the bleaching process, if of the small diameter which is used exclusively for weavers in chair covering, or the peel is removed and bleached, the rest of the stem being used for core.

For bleaching a wooden box of any given capacity is employed. Those seen at Hongkong are taller than a man and some ten feet in width. Two tiers of doors run across the front, to facilitate the inserting and the removing of bundles of whole rattan or peel. The bleaching agent is sulphur, a sufficient quantity of which is ignited in the bottom of the box. The rattan or peel is subjected to the action of the sulphur fumes for a period of some 24 hours.

For the preparation of peel and core the processes used are similar to those employed in the Philippines in the preparation of Calasiao and buntal hat material. The peel is first removed by hand, with a heavy cleave knife. A piece of rattan 0.75 cm. in diameter will give from three to four strips of peel, depending on the width desired. The peel is graded as to thickness and width by drawing

it between two knives placed close together in a vertical position. For the first process (thickness), the cutting knife is the one coming against the inside of the peel, which is drawn by hand between the knives. A uniform width is secured by drawing the peel in a flat position between another pair of knives, which trim off either edge. The core (or portion of the piece of rattan left after the peel has been removed) is again split by a knife into as many strips as may be necessary, depending on the diameter of "core" desired. To "round" these pieces of core, they are drawn by hand through a sheet of tin or iron pierced with different sized holes, the same as is the Filipino "batacan."

So far as I could ascertain, no machinery whatever is employed in connection with any of the various phases of the preparation of the material, nor any such devices known to the Chinese there. Interest was manifested in the German-made machine for preparing peel and core in use in Billibid prison.

A number of different grades, particularly of the peel, are recognized by the dealers. For practical purposes, these grades may be limited to five or six. Grade one (peel) is of an even straw colour and thoroughly flexible; grades two and three are less perfect as to this standard colour, and perhaps less flexible. The remaining grades lack an even colour and are little used for furniture purposes, but serve for binding packages, bundles and bales. While the classification of the core, or heart, seems to be less general, the price depends upon its relative flexibility, the evenness of the colour, and the extent to which it has been cleaned. A difference of as much as 20 pesos or 30 pesos Mexican per picul exists between peel of the best and that of inferior grade.

Some four species grow in Southern China, but not in sufficient abundance to be exploited commercially. Since the outbreak of the European war, the price of rattan, in both the raw and the prepared state, has increased from 60 to 75 per cent. in Hongkong, so dealers and importers there are informed me. This is due mainly, I understand, to reduced tonnage available and consequent increased transportation charges. The best grade of the peel now brings as high as \$80 Mexican per picul.

The biggest demand seems to be for furniture wrapped or covered with rattan core; next for the sea-grass, or linen-fiber type; while no dealer advised me that over 5 per cent. of his sales were in furniture wrapped with the peel. More rattan furniture is exported to the United States and to South Africa than elsewhere. Many sales are also made to cities along the China coast and to the English possessions in Asia.

The process of collecting and preparing rattans is very simple. When a Rotang plant has been found near the ground and is detached from the tree, from which it is suspended by its hooked thongs, by taking a strong hold of its base and then pulling down the entire plant with its leaves. In order to clean the plant of its leaves and especially of the spurious sheaths that clothe the stem, the top of the plant is cut off and then, handling it from the upper end, the stem is forcibly drawn in the opposite direction between two pieces of wood. In this way the stem is easily stripped of its spiny coverings and is then cut into lengths of about 5 meters each. These are bent into two equal parts and fastened into bundles; in this state the canes are brought to the market. The Rotang which are most valued by traders, are not thicker than a man's little finger and have a fine, polished, straw-yellow, glassy surface.

I have no reliable data as to quantity of rattan canes imported to Europe from Eastern ports. It is not even known what quantity is produced in each country. It is, however, certain that Borneo must supply a very large proportion of those that are put on the market.

With the exception of the Malacca cane it is not exactly known from what species the stalks of buntal are obtained. L. R. Sawyer is *For Rattan Furniture*

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNERD BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

NOTICES.

A HUMIDOR FREE

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

TO INTRODUCE

"AMULET"
SMOKING MIXTURE

TO A WIDER CIRCLE OF SMOKERS, WE HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER 8 OZS. OF THIS SPLENDID TOBACCO-PACKED IN A HIGHLY SERVICEABLE CLASS HUMIDOR FOR \$2.60 WHICH IS THE PRICE OF 8 OZS. OF THIS TOBACCO ALONE.

As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should **SECURE ONE AT ONCE.** IT WILL KEEP YOUR TOBACCO FRESH DURING DAMP WEATHER.

Obtainable From:-

Messrs HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRACO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
SINCERE & CO.

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WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

PETER DAWSON'S



WHISKY is for men of refined taste, because it is noted for its splendid quality, bouquet and flavour. SPECIFY P. D. WHISKY in your next order. This whisky will repay all the confidence you can place in it.

Obtainable Everywhere.
Sole Agents:-

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. A. O. Brown to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1917,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Residence No. 1 Torres
Building, Kowloon
The Whole of His Valuable
Household Furniture

Comprising:-
Teak hatstand with bevelled
mirror, tapestry covered drawing
room suite, leather covered couch
and armchairs, teak bookcase,
roll-top desk, writing table,
overmantel, brass fender and fire
brasses, leathered teapots, pic-
tures, carpet and rug, brass-
ware, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled
mirror, dining table and chairs,
teak square tables, ice chest,
cutlery and glass ware, etc., etc.
Double and single brass
mounted iron beds: double, teak
wardrobe with glass doors,
dressing tables, marble top wash-
stands, toilet sets, lace curtains,
etc., etc.

Also
Two Bicycles.
On view from Monday the
12th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:-Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong 18th February, 1917

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
Tokyo, Japan

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
despatched articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold; All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
ware and silver watch cases; Jewellery
of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the column of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
strictly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatankok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santou and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kau ng.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Annyo M., Jap., ss. 5,753, Watanabe, 9th
Mar.—Mojil, 5th Mar., Gen.—T. K. K.

Prometheus, Nor., ss. 1,102, Jensen, 9th
Mar.—Bangkok, 1st Mar., Rice—T. & Co.

Seochuen, Br., ss. 1,143, Dillon, 9th Mar.—
Saigon, 3rd Mar., Rice—B. & S.

Tourneplan M., Jap., ss. 2,213, Watanabe,
9th Mar.—Milk, 3rd Mar., Coal—
M. B. K.

Wakamatsu M., Jap., ss. 2,220, Yamanaka,
9th Mar.—Hogay, 6th Mar., Coal—
M. B. K.

Oenan, Br., ss. 1,313, Ware, 10th Mar.—
Shanghai, 6th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolate.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast
for to-morrow will be found
on a Second Extra.

On the 9th at 11.11—No returns from
Japan. Pressure has decreased in all
other districts, considerably in the North
and slightly in the South.

Pressure gradients are shallow over the
western portion of the map.

Fog is indicated along the China coast.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.50 inch.
Total since January 1st, 1.29 inches,
against an average of 1.63 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light variable winds, overcast, foggy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register,
March 9, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.